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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 U.S. SMALL BUSINESS
17 ADMINISTRATION, as Receiver for
18 PROSPERO VENTURES, L.P.,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 JARRAT ENTERPRISES, L.P.,

22 Defendant.

CASE NO. 07-03736 VRW

Related Cases:

C07-03739-VRW; C07-03737-VRW;

C07-03732-VRW; C07-03738-VRW;

C07-03741-VRW

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE, OR,
ALTERNATIVELY MOTION FOR
JUDGMENT ON PLEADINGS**

[Filed concurrently with Opposition to Motion,
and Proposed Order]

Date of Hearing: May 8, 2008

Time: 2:30 p.m.

Ctrm: 6, 17th Floor

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Jarrat Enterprises, L.P. (the “Defendant”) submits the following Memorandum and Points of Authority in support of Defendant’s Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion to Strike affirmative defenses, or in the alternative, judgment on the pleadings.

INTRODUCTION

Defendant is a former limited partner of in Prospero Ventures L.P. (“Prospero”), a small business investment company. (Complaint, ¶7) Defendant invested \$62,376 in Prospero. This money has now been lost, in part, because of the wrongful conduct of the United States Business Administration (“SBA”). The SBA, now acting as receiver, is attempting to force the Defendant to pay it an additional \$72,474.17. Complaint ¶17. In an effort to vindicate his rights and defend against this suit, Defendant has asserted affirmative defenses based on the SBA’s wrongful conduct in a number of respects and in various capacities. Now, before the Defendant has had an opportunity to take discovery, the SBA has moved to strike defendant’s affirmative defenses and for judgment on the pleadings. The SBA’s motion is without merit for a number of reasons. First, the pleadings leave in sharp dispute the core elements of breach of contract. Thus, judgment on the pleadings is plainly inappropriate. Second, the Defendant’s affirmative defenses regarding the SBA’s wrongful conduct in various capacities are legally sufficient, are fact-based, and cannot be stricken at the outset of the case, before Defendant has had the opportunity to conduct discovery. Finally, the arguments raised in the SBA’s motion have no effect on the Defendant’s affirmative defenses regarding the validity of the regulations. In short, the SBA is seeking to short circuit discovery and effectively to bring a premature summary judgment motion long before its time.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. The Various Roles Of The SBA

The SBA is an Agency of the United States of America, with its principal offices at 409 Third Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20416. See Complaint ¶3. Although the SBA is a single unitary entity, it has interacted with Prospero and the Defendant in several different capacities. SBA initially acted as the licensor of Prospero upon Prospero's application for licensure as a Small Business Investment Company ("SBIC"). After its approval of Prospero's license, SBA became the regulator of Prospero and exercised regulatory authority over the Partnership. Exhibit A to Complaint, §6.5. At this same time, SBA also became a preferred limited partner of Prospero. Exhibit A to Complaint, §1.22. Subsequently, SBA was appointed receiver of Prospero to satisfy the claims of creditors. Complaint ¶12. And finally, SBA currently is, on information and belief, the largest, and possibly only, third-party creditor of Prospero.

B. Prospero's Failure

Following the burst of the high-technology bubble in 2000 and 2001, a significant number of Participating Securities SBICs, including Prospero, sustained investment losses. In late 2001, Prospero suffered significant losses to its portfolio, and SBA notified Prospero that it had a condition known as "capital impairment" under the SBIC regulations. See 13 C.F.R. § 107.1830. Once notified of the capital impairment, the SBA informed Prospero that it would have an opportunity to cure its impairment. See 13 C.F.R. § 107.1820. Thereafter, over the course of the next two years, Prospero and the limited partners, including the Defendant, made numerous proposals, consistent with the applicable regulations that would have cured Prospero's impairment through recapitalization. Defendant has reasons to believe, and intends to further develop through discovery that SBA acted improperly by, among other things, failing to give

1 Prospero an opportunity to cure its impairment, breaching its obligations to its fellow limited
2 partners, and putting itself in the position of receiver out of self interest and despite its conflicts
3 of interest.
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5 ARGUMENT

6 **A. There Are Basic Facts In Dispute Which Make Judgment On The Pleadings 7 Improper**

8 The basic elements of SBA's breach of contract claims remain in dispute based on the
9 parties' pleadings. Complaint ¶¶10-11, 16-17; Answer ¶¶10-11, 16-17. The Defendant has
10 denied that he committed to contribute \$124,752.48 to the Prospero Partnership. Complaint ¶10;
11 Answer ¶ 10. There also has been no admission by the Defendant that he paid only one-half of a
12 capital commitment. Complaint ¶11; Answer ¶ 11.¹ Defendant has also denied that he breached
13 the partnership agreement by failing to pay a capital contribution despite demand. Complaint
14 ¶16; Answer ¶16. Finally, Defendant denied that he was indebted to the SBA in the sum of
15 \$72,474.17 on November 30, 2006, together with interest. Complaint ¶17, Answer ¶17. Thus,
16 even if there was not a single affirmative defense asserted against the SBA, there would remain
17 sharply disputed facts that make judgment on the pleadings improper. If the SBA believes that it
18 has resolved these fact disputes once discovery has been completed, then at that time summary
19 judgment would be the appropriate vehicle for it to pursue.
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27 ¹ The SBA tries to overcome the pleading deficiencies by referencing the Joint Case Management Statement. (See
28 Plaintiff's Motion, p. 6). However, the Joint Case Management Statement does not resolve the elements of the
SBA's breach of contract claim. It states that one of the principle factual issues is "whether [the Defendant] paid the
second half of the capital commitment in the amount of \$62,376." (Joint Case Management Statement, p. 1).

B. Defendant's Affirmative Defenses Based On The SBA's Wrongful Conduct In Various Capacities Are Valid

1. SBA's Motion To Strike Is Premature As Defendant Has Not Had A Full Opportunity To Take Discovery

By its terminally early motion to strike, the SBA seeks to eviscerate at the starting gate the Defendant's fact-based affirmative defenses. This would have the untoward effect of denying the Defendant his day in court before he has had a full opportunity for discovery. The SBA's principal contention is to the legal sufficiency of the affirmative defenses. At this early stage of the litigation, however, this contention is premature and without merit.

A motion to strike an affirmative defense under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) for legal insufficiency is not favored and will not be granted "unless it appears to a certainty that plaintiffs would succeed despite any state of the facts which could be proved in support of the defense." *William, Salcer, Panfeld, Edelman v. Envicon Equities Corp.*, 744 F.2d 935, 939 (2d Cir. 1984), *vacated on other grounds*, 478 U.S. 1015. "Moreover, even when the facts are not disputed, several courts have noted that a 'motion to strike for insufficiency was never intended to furnish an opportunity for the determination of disputed and substantial questions of law.'" *Envicon Equities Corp.*, 744 F.2d at 939 (quoting *Carter-Wallace, Inc. v. Riverton Laboratories, Inc.*, 47 F.R.D. 366, 367 (S.D.N.Y. 1969)).

This is particularly true "when [the motion to strike] requires determination of disputed or substantial issues of law **prior to discovery**." 35A C.J.S. Federal Civil Procedure §506; *United States v. Green*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 203, 203(W.D. N.Y. 1998); *Envicon Equities Corp.*, 744 F.2d at 939 (emphasis added). Furthermore,

even when the defense seems to present a purely legal question, federal courts are very reluctant to determine disputed or substantial issues of law on a motion

1 to strike; these questions quite properly are viewed as best determined only after
2 further development by way of discovery and hearing on the merits, either on a
3 summary judgment motion or at trial. (Wright & Miller, 5C Fed. Prac & Proc.
Civ.3d § 1381)

4
5 In the present case, the SBA seeks to bypass discovery and leapfrog to summary
6 judgment. By doing so, it ignores the proper role of discovery. For it is the function of
7 discovery for both sides to flesh out facts for their own claims and defenses and for the claims
8 and defenses of their opponent. See California Jurisprudence 3d, Discovery and Depositions §
9 20 (“Discovery necessarily serves the function of ‘testing the pleadings,’ that is, enabling a party
10 to determine what an opponent’s contentions are and what facts the opponent relies upon to
11 support those contentions”). Only after both sides have had this opportunity is it appropriate and
12 timely for a party to challenge the sufficiency of the other side’s contentions. See Fed. R. Civ. P.
13 56(f). Here, the SBA has filed its motion before the Defendant has had an opportunity to pursue
14 the factual basis of his defenses. Moreover, there also may be additional defenses that Defendant
15 has yet to discover that will become apparent through discovery. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a);
16 *Calmar, Inc. v. Emson Research, Inc.*, 850 F.Supp. 861, 864 (C.D. Cal. 1994). Because SBA’s
17 various interests and obligations as limited partner, regulator, receiver, and third-party creditor
18 are so at odds with each other, it is especially important that the Defendant have a full
19 opportunity to conduct discovery to examine whether SBA’s actions in one capacity – for
20 example as receiver – have been improperly influenced by self interest as a result of its pervasive
21 involvement in other capacities.
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2. The Artificial Distinction That SBA Has Drawn Between Its Various Roles Is Not a Basis For Striking Defendant's Affirmative Defenses

The Defendant has asserted various affirmative defenses based on the SBA's conduct which clearly must remain at this stage of the litigation. See Answer, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Affirmative Defenses. Based on the information presently available to the Defendant that has to be developed and refined through discovery, Defendant asserts that SBA acted improperly, in a number of respects and capacities, any number of which would affect Defendant's obligations under the limited partnership agreement. See Answer, p. 3-4. Defendant contends that the SBA acted improperly by, among other things, failing to give Prospero an opportunity to cure its impairment, breaching its obligations to its fellow limited partners, and putting itself in the untenable position as receiver of collecting money for itself, and otherwise acting as receiver out of self interest and from conflict of interest.

The SBA attempts to avoid any responsibility for its prior bad acts by claiming that those actions should only be attributed to it in its role as Regulator or Preferred Limited Partner. This argument is entirely without merit because the SBA's roles and interests are so hopelessly tangled and conflicted that no clear line can be drawn between them. Indeed, conflicts of interest pervade this entire case. A conflict of interest existed between SBA's roles as preferred limited partner and as Regulator. A conflict of interest also existed between SBA's roles as preferred limited partner and receiver. And a conflict of interest exists between SBA's current roles as receiver and third-party creditor. It is these conflicts, arising from the competing interests and obligations, which are at the heart of many of the Defendant's affirmative defenses and which make separating SBA's role impossible to do, especially prior to the completion of discovery. And at the heart of such conflict of interest is the SBA's current role as receiver.

1 In moving to strike, the SBA also tries to portray itself as a typical disinterested receiver
2 of a failed company that has had a lawsuit brought against it. This depiction of itself is
3 inaccurate and fails to take into account both the unique set of circumstances of this case and
4 SBA's inherent conflict of interest. The general rule is that the receiver should be an impartial
5 party that has had no prior involvement with the failed business. See *Coy v. Title Guarantee &*
6 *Trust Co.*, 157 F. 794, 796-797 (D. Ore. 1907); see also 9 C.J.S. Banks and Banking § 177. This
7 clearly is not the case here. Likewise, the typical receiver is not in a position where its
8 impartiality has been undermined because of its previous involvement in the business. *Coy*, 157
9 F. at 796 ("Where the officers and directors of an insolvent concern have, by their bad
10 management, contributed to its ill success, it is not deemed expedient or proper that one of them
11 should be named as a receiver"). Here, in contrast, the Defendant contends that the party who is
12 now the receiver caused the company to go into receivership and caused the debt for which the
13 receiver now asserts a claim. It also is not the case in the normal receivership action that the
14 receiver has self-interest in the outcome of the receivership. See *Laube v. Seattle Taxicab Co.*,
15 132 Wash. 32 (1924) ("The general rule seems to be that a person should not be appointed as a
16 receiver who by such appointment would be in a dual position A receiver should be one
17 who will guard equally and impartially the rights of all"). Here, in contrast, SBA is the largest
18 third-party creditor. Finally, the Defendant is not bringing a claim against the receiver (compare
19 28 U.S.C.A. 959, subdivision (a); *Buckhannon & Northern R.R. Co. v. Davis* 135 Fed. 707,
20 711(1905) (relied on by SBA), but is instead simply raising defenses against a claim brought
21 against him by the receiver. Thus, because this case is so rife with conflict, and the Defendant is
22 defending against, instead of prosecuting, a claim, the SBA's conduct in each of its roles – and
23 the tangled relationship between them – is relevant and indeed central to the dispute. Like any
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1 other party who is sued, the Defendant must be given an opportunity to defend himself by
2 fleshing out and refining these defenses through the discovery process.

3 Moreover, SBA's principal contention that its own conduct can not be attributed to itself
4 belies the unitary nature of the Small Business Administration. SBA is a single Federal Agency
5 that is involved in a number of different programs and acts in a number of different capacities.
6 Simply because the SBA acts in a number of different capacities, however, does not, as the SBA
7 assets, change the fact that each of its actions are taken by the SBA. Thus, the SBA cannot now
8 subdivide itself for its own convenience in this litigation.
9

10 Without any support on the fact of the Defendant's affirmative defense, the SBA tries to
11 contort these defenses so they are confined to the SBA's role as regulator, pre-dating its role as
12 receiver. Putting aside the fact that it is one SBA that cannot engage in such artificial bifurcation
13 to fit its current legal needs, these defenses are not so confined, and extend to the SBA's conduct
14 in all of its interrelated capacities. One form of such misconduct is the SBA's actions in
15 petitioning to be appointed receiver, knowing of its hopelessly tangled and conflicting roles, and
16 in acting as receiver, out of self interest, despite these roles. The inherent conflict that exists
17 between SBA's current roles as receiver and third-party creditor calls into question its
18 impartiality as receiver. In light of this conflict, and the SBA's prior wrongful conduct, the
19 Defendant should be entitled to examine, through discovery, how the SBA's self interest is
20 affecting its actions as receiver vis a vis the Defendant.
21

22 In addition, raising defenses against the SBA, based on the SBA's own conduct, is
23 equitable and consistent with the purpose of the regulatory scheme relating to receiverships.
24 Compare *FDIC v. O'Melveny & Myers*, 61 F.3d 17, 18 (9th Cir. 1995). A comparison of the
25 present case to *O'Melveny & Myers* illustrates this point. In *O'Melveny & Myers*, the Ninth
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1 Circuit considered whether a bank's inequitable conduct should be imputed to the FDIC as
2 receiver. Based on two separate considerations, the court determined that banks inequitable
3 should not be imputed. The court first stated that "[w]hile a party may itself be denied a right or
4 defense on account of its misdeeds, there is little reason to impose the same punishment on a
5 trustee, receiver or similar **innocent party** that steps into the party's shoes pursuant to a court
6 order or operation of law." *Id.* at 19 (emphasis added). "A receiver, like a bankruptcy trustee
7 and unlike a normal successor in interest, does not voluntarily step into the shoes of the bank; it
8 is thrust into those shoes. *Id.* It was neither a party to the original inequitable conduct nor is it in
9 a position to take action prior to assuming the bank's assets to cure any associated defects or
10 force the bank to pay for incurable defects." *Id.* This stands in stark contrast to the SBA's role
11 here.

12 The court's second consideration was whether imputing conduct to the receiver would
13 unfairly injure third-party creditors. *Id.* The court stated: "Also significant is the fact that the
14 receiver becomes the bank's successor as part of an intricate regulatory scheme designed to
15 protect the interests of third parties who also were not privy to the bank's inequitable conduct."
16 *Id.* "That scheme would not be frustrated by imputing the bank's inequitable conduct to the
17 receiver, thereby diminishing the value of the asset pool held by the receiver and limiting the
18 receiver's discretion in disposing of the assets." *Id.*

19 When these same considerations are examined here, it is clear that SBA's conduct, in all
20 of its roles, is relevant to the present controversy. First, the issue in the present case is not
21 whether another party's conduct should be imputed to the receiver. Rather, the SBA is claiming
22 that its own inequitable conduct should not be at issue. Moreover, this is not a situation where
23 the SBA was thrust into the Prospero's shoes. Instead, SBA not only willingly stepped into this
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1 role as receiver, but it thrust Prospero into receivership and is at fault for the present situation.
 2 Finally, this isn't a case where an innocent third party will be punished by imputing another
 3 party's inequitable conduct to the Receiver. On information and belief, SBA is the largest, if not
 4 only, third-party creditor who will recover money from this action, based on its own oversight
 5 role as receiver.²

7 3. The Discretionary Function Exception Does Not Bar Defendant From Raising
 8 Affirmative Defenses

9 The SBA also asserts that the discretionary function exception to the Federal Torts
 10 Claims Act (28 U.S.C. § 2680(a)) ("FTCA") mandates the striking of Defendant's affirmative
 11 defenses. This contention also does not provide a basis for striking the affirmative defenses,
 12 particularly at this early stage of the litigation.

14 The discretionary function exception to the FTCA does not prevent the Defendant from
 15 raising affirmative defenses against the SBA. (See *FDIC v. Gladstone*, 44 F. Supp. 2d 81, 88 (D.
 16 Mass. 1999). Rather, the FTCA only prevents parties from bringing "claims" against the
 17 government based on discretionary conduct. 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a) (agency such as the SBA is
 18 protected by sovereign immunity against "[a]ny claim . . . based upon the exercise or
 19 performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a
 20 federal agency." (emphasis added); see 91 C.J.S. United States § 245 ("When the United States
 21 institutes a suit for redress and submits a claim wholly in the nature of a private litigant, its
 22 adversary is entitled to set up any defense which would be available if the opponent were another
 23 citizen instead of the government . . .").

28 ² The SBA is likely to contend that portions of this decision favor its position. However, any contentions made by the SBA pale in comparison to the central point of the case which is that it is only because of the innocent nature of the FDIC's conduct, that equitable defenses were not allowed to be brought against it.

1 In *Gladstone*, the Court stated:

2 [T]here are significant differences between suing [a federal agency] and asserting
3 affirmative defenses against [it]. The FTCA only limits suits against the
4 Government; it does not preclude state law affirmative defenses when the
5 Government brings state law claims. See e.g. *United States v. Forma*, 42 F.3d
6 759, 765 (2d Cir. 1994) (“a party sued by the United States may recoup damages .
7 . . . so as to reduce or defeat the government’s claim . . . though no affirmative
8 judgment . . . can be rendered against the United States.” 44 F. Supp. 2d at 88.

9 In the instant case, SBA brought the claim against the defendant, not the other way
10 around. The Defendant is not seeking any affirmative relief, but is instead simply defending
11 against a claim. The FTCA does not preclude the Defendant from raising affirmative defenses.

12 Moreover, by seeking to the protective cloak of governmental immunity, the SBA is
13 trying to have it both ways. On the one hand, it says its current role as receiver is distinct from
14 its role as federal regulator, and simply allows it to stand in the shoes of Prospero (a private
15 party), as if it were Prospero. Yet in the same breath, it seeks the insulation available to it only if
16 it were the Federal Regulator (and if it were sued, rather than suing). This attempted blending of
17 its roles illustrates graphically the futility of seeking to sever and distinguish each of the SBA’s
18 four related roles in this transaction.

19 Moreover, to the extent that the SBA claims that Defendant is challenging discretionary
20 acts, it is premature for the court to make this determination as the Defendant has not had a full
21 opportunity to conduct discovery. See *Limone v. United States*, 271 F.Supp.2d 345, 356 (D.
22 Mass. 2003.) Defendant, for example, intends to take discovery relating to SBA’s internal
23 policies and procedures to determine whether SBA complied with its own mandatory or
24 regulation. See *Limone*, 271 F.Supp.2d at 356 (“[I]t would be premature to find . . . conduct
25 ‘discretionary prior to the discovery of internal [Agency] procedures which might bear on that
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1 conduct. The Defendant also intends to take discovery to determine whether the SBA, in its role
2 as receiver, has benefited or stood to benefit from its other conflicting roles.

3 4. The Individual Affirmative Defenses Provide Fair Notice to Plaintiff

5 SBA also repeatedly asserts throughout its motion that Defendant's affirmative defenses
6 are insufficiently pled and should therefore be stricken. By making this contention, SBA is
7 doing violence to the notice pleading requirements under the federal rules and ignoring the
8 proper role of discovery.

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10 "Motions to strike a defense as insufficient are not favored by the federal courts because
11 of their somewhat dilatory and often harassing character." 5C Wright & Miller, *Federal*
12 *Practice & Procedure* § 1381 (2d ed. 1990). This is especially true in situation such as this
13 where the challenge to the sufficiency of the pleading is done at such an early stage.

14
15 Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, an affirmative defense must provide fair
16 notice to the other party of the defense being raised. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(c); *Woodfield v. Bowman*,
17 193 F.3d 354, 362 (5th Cir. 1999). The concern behind the fair notice rule is that "[a] defendant
18 should not be permitted to 'lie behind a log' and ambush a plaintiff with an unexpected defense."
19 *Rogers v. McDorman*, -- F.3d --, 2008 WL 711872 (C.A.5 (Tex.) (quoting *Ingraham v. United*
20 *States*, (5th Cir. 1987) 808 F.2d 354, 362) "Where the [affirmative defense] is raised in the trial
21 court in a manner that does not result in unfair surprise, however, technical failure to comply
22 precisely with Rule 8(c) is not fatal." *Id.*, (quoting *Allied Chem. Corp. v. Mackay*, 695 F.2d 854,
23 855-56 (5th Cir. 1983).

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26 Here, there cannot be any argument that the Defendant is attempting to ambush the SBA
27 with any unexpected defense. Each of the affirmative defenses is sufficiently precise, subject to
28 discovery, and they are not confined to pre-receiver actions. As the cases cited by the SBA make

1 clear, the issue of “fair notice” generally arises at trial when a party attempts to bring up a new
2 claim or defense that is not set out in the party’s pleading. (See *Rogers*, -- F.3d --, 2008 WL
3 711872 (C.A.5 (Tex.)). It is generally not an issue that arises at the initial stages of a case, like
4 here, because it is the function of discovery to clarify an opposing party’s claims and defenses.
5 To the extent that the court deems that any affirmative defense is insufficiently pled, Defendant
6 requests leave to replead the defense. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a); *Wyshak v. City Nat. Bank*, 607
7 F.2d 824, 826 (9th Cir. 1979).
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10 **C. Defendant’s Affirmative Defenses Challenging the Invalidity of Regulations Are**
11 **Valid**

12 The Defendant has established that disputed facts exist relating to the elements of the
13 SBA’s breach of contract claim, thus preventing any judgment on the pleadings. He has also
14 shown that his affirmative defenses relating to SBA’s conduct in various capacities, including as
15 receiver, cannot be stricken. In addition, none of the SBA’s arguments in its motion impair the
16 Defendant’s challenges to the SBA’s regulations in the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Affirmative
17 Defenses, as the capacity of the Plaintiff has no effect on a statutory challenge.
18

19 Thus, under these defenses, the SBA has no enforceable contractual rights against the
20 Defendants because certain of the SBA regulations which underpin this regulatory scheme are
21 invalid as unreasonable exercises of power under the Small Business Equity Enhancement Act of
22 1992, 15 U.S.C. § 661 et. seq. See *Manhattan Gen. Equip Co. v. Comm’n*, 297 U.S. 129, 134
23 (1935) (stating that an agency’s power to administer federal law and prescribed rules “is not the
24 power to make law, for no such power can be delegated by Congress, but the power to adopt
25 regulations to carry into effect the will of Congress as expressed by the statute”); *Guardians*
26 *Ass’n v. Civil Service Com’n of City of New York*, 463 U.S. 582, 614 n.2 (1983) (“A regulation
27 which does not carry into effect the will of Congress as expressed by the statute, but operates to
28

1 create a rule out of harmony with the statute, is a mere nullity”). Defendant anticipates that these
2 challenges to the regulations will be subject to later briefing and hearing at the appropriate time.

3
4 **CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, the Defendant respectfully requests that the Court deny the
6 Plaintiff’s motion to strike, or alternatively, motion for judgment on the pleadings.

7
8 Dated: April 22, 2008

DONOGHUE, BARRETT & SINGAL, P.C.

9
10 By: /s/ Damien C. Powell
11 Damien C. Powell
12 Attorney for Defendant
13 *Appearance Pro Hac Vice*

14 O’CONNOR & ASSOCIATES
15 John O’Connor
16 Attorney for Defendant
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PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Damien C. Powell, admitted *pro hac vice* in the United States District Court, Northern District of California, declare:

I am a citizen of the United States of America and a resident of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years. My business address is Donoghue, Barrett & Singal, P.C., 1 Beacon Street, Boston MA 02108. The business address of John O'Connor, Esq., the local counsel to the defendant, is One Embarcadero Center, Suite 1020, San Francisco, California 94111.

On April 22, 2008, I served the foregoing document(s) described as **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE, OR, ALTERNATIVELY MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON PLEADINGS** on the interested parties, at the addresses as stated below.

Via First Class Mail:

Arlene P. Messinger
US Small Business Administration
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Via Electronic Mail:

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Via Federal Express Overnight:

Hon. Vaughn R. Walker
U.S. District Court, Northern District
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on
April 22, 2008, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Damien C. Powell
Damien C. Powell